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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1966



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EASTLEIGH:

Printed at the Eastleigh Printing Works, 26a, High Street

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1966

Medical Officer of Health :

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

CHARLES E. JAMES, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E., M.R.I.P.H.H.

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS

District Public Health Inspectors :

(a), (b) D. L. LANE

(a), (b) R. P. MONGAN

(a), (b) N. J. THOMPSON
(from February, 1966)

Authorised Meat Inspector :

(g) E. C. FOX

Trainee Meat Inspector :

R. J. DEACON

Assistant Rodent Officer :

L. G. TOPP

Chief Clerk :

M. L. FOSTER

Housing Assistant :

L. B. MOSS

Departmental Clerks :

Miss S. M. COE

Miss J. M. KNIGHT (from July, 1966)

Miss J. MEDLEY (from August, 1966)

Van Driver and General Assistant :

K. J. CHAPLOW

Rodent Operators :

J. CHESHIRE

C. BRIERLEY (until April, 1966)

F. TOPP (from May, 1966)

-
- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*
 - (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
 - (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
 - (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
 - (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
 - (f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Public Health Engineers.*
 - (g) *Certificate of Meat Inspection, Royal Society of Health.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report of the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1966.

Population

The mid-year population during 1966, according to the estimate of the Registrar-General, was 41,820, an increase of 850 over the year since the previous estimate. Sixty-five per cent. of the increase was attributable to inward migration, and the remaining thirty-five per cent. to the natural excess of births over deaths.

Births

The number of live births was 688, a decrease of 67 over the previous year.

The crude birth rate showed a decrease to 16.45 per 1,000 population. The adjusted birth rate, i.e., corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor, was also 16.45, as compared with the provisional figure for England and Wales of 17.7 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate births decreased in number to 26, 12 less than in 1965.

Deaths

Deaths totalled 383, a decrease of nine over 1965, and yielded a crude death rate of 9.15. The adjusted death rate of 10.06 per 1,000 population remained below that of the provisional figure of 11.7 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

The eight deaths of infants under one year of age resulted in an infant mortality rate of 11.6 per 1,000 live births ; the national figure is provisionally 19.0 per 1,000 live births.

Still births were 16 in number, yielding a still birth rate of 22.7 per 1,000 total births, as compared to the provisional national figure of 15.4 per 1,000 total births.

Infectious Disease

Measles was of relatively small incidence, with a total of 95 cases.

Forty-three isolated cases or family outbreaks of dysentery were notified.

There were again no cases of Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis, and the only other notifications were of minimal (Whooping Cough) or usual (Puerperal Pyrexia) proportions.

Infant vaccination uptake continues to fluctuate; 76 more children aged 0—2 were presented for vaccination against Smallpox in 1966, as compared with 1965.

The response to infant immunisation and school child re-immunisation against Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis was maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1942-1966

Year	Area	Population	Number of Inhabited Houses	Rateable Value at 31st March	Product of Penny Rate, Year to 31st March
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	£ 170,964	£ 685
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	171,915	704
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	173,307	707
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,220	734
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	179,048	714
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	185,150	765
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	179,409	775
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	181,908	736
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	186,178	748
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	190,426	769
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	194,357	788
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	198,349	801
1954	6,320	31,210	9,597	203,036	820
1955	6,320	31,990	9,978	213,934	854
1956	6,320	32,860	10,154	221,667	878
1957	6,320	33,840	10,413	399,794	1,609
1958	6,320	34,460	10,818	388,133	1,546
1959	6,320	36,480	11,201	409,596	1,649
1960	6,320	37,720	11,496	461,989	1,864
1961	6,320	37,170	11,739	480,275	1,948
1962	6,320	38,080	11,761	499,143	2,019
1963	6,320	39,120	12,051	516,289	2,093
1964	6,320	39,970	12,459	1,525,512*	6,387*
1965	6,320	40,970	12,707	1,678,439*	6,583*
1966	6,320	41,820	13,441	1,770,789*	7,415*

* All properties in the Borough of Eastleigh were revalued for rating purposes on 1st April, 1963.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1942-1986

Year	Population	STILL BIRTHS			LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS		
		Rate per 1,000 Total Births		No.	Number		Rates	Under 1 year of age		At all ages
					Total	Illegitimate		No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	
1942	27,140	21.98	10	445	19	4.26	16.39	6	13.48	9.94
1943	26,650	40.86	19	465	30	6.45	17.44	17	36.56	10.43
1944	27,180	15.4	8	509	50	9.8	18.72	18	35.36	11.44
1945	27,200	19.31	9	457	47	10.28	16.8	24	52.51	12.2
1941-45	27,092	25.77	11.8	450	32.0	7.11	16.61	16.8	37.33	11.11
1946	28,280	40.0	22	529	45	8.5	18.7	21	29.69	11.56
1947	29,170	32.1	19	572	24	4.19	19.6	19	33.21	11.0
1948	30,620	21.27	12	564	32	5.67	18.42	18	31.91	10.29
1949	29,980	21.39	12	549	33	6.01	18.31	25	45.53	11.44
1950	30,440	13.18	7	524	29	5.53	17.21	14	26.71	10.4
1946-50	29,698	25.62	14.4	547	32.6	5.95	18.44	19.4	35.43	10.93
1951	30,410	20.87	12	563	21	3.73	18.51	12	21.31	11.28
1952	30,520	14.00	7	493	12	2.43	16.15	11	22.31	10.36
1953	30,670	18.87	10	520	15	2.88	16.95	11	21.15	10.86
1954	31,210	21.03	11	512	14	2.73	16.41	17	33.2	10.7
1955	31,990	15.47	8	509	17	3.34	15.91	11	21.61	10.87
1951-55	30,960	18.14	9.6	519	15.8	3.04	16.77	12.4	23.87	10.81
1956	32,860	19.96	12	589	18	3.05	17.92	9	15.28	10.16
1957	33,840	21.56	13	590	22	3.73	17.43	20	33.89	9.4
1958	34,460	24.56	14	556	21	3.78	16.14	7	12.59	10.51
1959	36,480	11.47	7	603	15	2.48	16.53	10	16.58	8.85
1960	37,720	18.99	12	620	18	2.90	16.44	12	19.36	9.84
1956-60	35,072	19.31	11.6	592	19	3.19	16.89	11.6	19.54	9.75
1961	37,170	15.65	10	629	21	3.34	16.92	12	19.07	10.03
1962	38,080	17.62	12	669	26	3.88	17.57	18	26.9	9.74
1963	39,120	16.78	12	703	32	4.55	17.97	12	17.07	10.4
1964	39,970	13.5	10	731	36	4.92	18.28	12	16.42	9.01
1965	40,970	7.9	5	755	38	5.03	18.42	20	26.5	9.56
1961-65	39,110	16.29	9.8	697	30.6	4.34	17.83	14.0	21.19	9.74
1966	41,820	22.7	16	688	26	3.77	16.45	8	11.6	9.15

SECTION I.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION	41,820
LIVE BIRTHS	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	}	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident popu- lation	16.45			
Total	353	335	688						
Legitimate	340	322	662						
Illegitimate	13	13	26						
	Comparability Factor			1.00				
	Adjusted Birth Rate			16.45				
STILL BIRTHS	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	}	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	22.7			
Total	10	6	16						
Legitimate	10	5	15						
Illegitimate	—	1	1						
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS				704				
DEATHS	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	}	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average population	9.15			
	216	167	383						
	Comparability Factor						1.10	
	Adjusted Death Rate						10.06	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List)

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births</i>
No. 30 Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion —	—	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under one week of age :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	11.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	12.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	—

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) 7.26

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 5.8

Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 28.4

England and Wales (Provisional figures of the Registrar-General)

BIRTHS RATES—Live Births (rate per 1,000 estimated population)	17.7
Still Births (rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births)	15.4
DEATH RATE—(Per 1,000 estimated population)	11.7
INFANT MORTALITY—(Rate per 1,000 live births)	19.0

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH
Registrar-General's Short List

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i> 1966	<i>Total</i> 1965	<i>Total</i> 1964
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	—	2	3	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	2	2	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	2	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	4	10	4	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	16	4	20	22	11
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4	7	13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	4	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	16	38	35	41
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1	2	1
16. Diabetes	1	1	2	4	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	24	55	43	46
18. Coronary disease, angina	54	35	89	100	79
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	5	10	10	9
20. Other heart disease	14	24	38	36	32
21. Other circulatory disease	7	7	14	11	9
22. Influenza	—	—	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	12	10	22	17	10
24. Bronchitis	14	3	17	20	20
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	—	3	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	4	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	—	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	2	4	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	1	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	—	2	8	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	16	38	30	35
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	6	8	8	3
34. All other accidents	4	1	5	10	7
35. Suicide	3	1	4	3	6
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	216	167	383	392	360

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough who died away from home, e.g., in hospital, are shown in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the five-year period 1961-65:—

Ref. No.		1966		1961-65	
		No.	Percent- age of Total	No.	Percent- age of Total
1-36	Total Deaths	383	100.00	1,903	100.00
18-20	Heart Disease	137	35.8	687	36.1
10-14	Cancer	72	18.8	338	17.8
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	55	14.4	263	13.8
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	42	10.9	208	10.9
		306	79.9	1,496	78.6

These conditions were responsible for four-fifths of the total deaths, and do not differ significantly from the pattern of the preceding five year period 1961-1965.

No. of Deaths	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coronary Disease	56	54	81	55	87	85	83	82	79	100	89
Other Heart Conditions	51	54	75	41	65	54	54	63	41	46	48
Total Heart Conditions	107	108	156	96	152	139	137	145	110	146	137
Cancer, lung	12	10	16	14	14	19	17	18	11	22	20

Deaths from coronary disease reverted from the high level of 1965 to a figure only slightly in excess of the average figure for the preceding five years; by similar comparison the number of deaths from cancer of the lung remained relatively high.

Infant Mortality

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Age at Death				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-12 months
Congenital conditions	1	1	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	3	1	2	—	—	—
Accidental asphyxia	1	—	—	1	—	—
Neonatal Conditions— Anoxia, Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	3	—	2	—	—	1
	8	2	4	1	—	1

Of the eight deaths of infants under the age of one year, three of which were male infants, six occurred during the first week of life—half of these were attributed to prematurity.

Population

Mid-Year	Increase / Decrease in Population	Natural Increase	Balance of Population Movement	
			Inward	Outward
1953-54	540	183	357	802
1954-55	780	169	611	
1955-56	870	208	662	
1956-57	980	264	716	
1957-58	620	233	387	
1958-59	2,020	237	1,783	
1959-60	1,240	264	976	
1960-61	—550	252		
1951-61	6,760	1,294	4,566	
1961-62	910	277	633	
1962-63	1,040	297	743	
1963-64	850	333	517	
1964-65	1,000	363	637	
1965-66	850	295	555	

The Registrar-General's estimate of 41,820 as the mid-year population indicates an increase of 850 over that of the previous year.

On the basis of the above estimate, some 555 more people came to reside in the Borough than left.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA**Public Health Officers of the Local Authority**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of milk and other foodstuffs, pathological material, water and sewage; serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease); and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase, methylene blue and milk ring tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton City Analyst were available for chemical analyses of water, sewage, etc.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service, organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a sub-station in Leigh Road, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station, to which all requests should be directed:—

- (a) *Advance Bookings* - Superintendent Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Queen's Road, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls* - Telephone: Winchester 61644.
- (c) *Emergency Calls* - Dial 999, asking for "Ambulance." (Arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, extension 300).

Hospital Car Service.—The transport to and from hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross Society and the Women's Royal Voluntary Service as agents of the County Council) on application to the hospital which the patient is to attend.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

Combined midwifery and general nursing services were provided in the Chandler's Ford area by three nurses, who were attached to individual practices.

The remainder of the Borough was covered by two whole-time midwives and three whole-time general nurses.

The relevant addresses and telephone numbers are :—

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Approximate area served</i>
Miss E. B. Rea 6, Craven Road, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 4167	Attached to practice of Dr. Brocket.
Miss M. A. Simpson 5, Castle Lane, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 3569	Attached to practice of Drs. Watson and Taylor.
Miss M. Hartup 11, Steele Close, Eastleigh	Eastleigh 3168	Attached to practice of Dr. Bovett.
Mrs. A. E. Brown 10, Craven Road, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 3427	Eastleigh. Attached part-time to practice of Dr. Panton, Chandler's Ford, and part-time to practice of Drs. Fuller and Hurley.
Mrs. E. Emery 113, Spring Lane, Bishopstoke		Bishopstoke and Allbrook.
Mrs. M. P. Cave 3, Ford Avenue, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 3973	Part Eastleigh and Allbrook. Attached part-time to practice of Drs. Crozier and Bradford.
Miss E. M. Marshall 100, Fair Oak Road, Bishopstoke	Eastleigh 2184	Part Eastleigh and Bishopstoke.
Miss M. E. Marshall 100, Fair Oak Road, Bishopstoke	Eastleigh 2184	Part Eastleigh. Attached to practice of Dr. Panton.

Health Visiting

Eight full-time Health Visitors acted as school nurses and provided the staff for clinics and immunisation sessions at schools, as well as being advisors on health matters to the family in the home environment.

The appropriate Health Visitor is indicated below:—

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Approximate Area Served</i>
Miss E. Mitchell, 13, Chalvington Road, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 2321	Part Eastleigh, part-time attachment to practice of Drs. Fuller and Hurley
Miss C. Howlett, 10, Birch Close, Whitenap Lane Estate, Romsey		Attached to practice of Dr. Bovett
Mrs. E. N. Stanley, 176, Athelstan Road, Bitterne Park, Southampton	Southampton 48384	Chest Clinic area. Part- time attachment to practice of Dr. Pantan.
Mrs. P. Brewer, 20, Hazel Close, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 3855	Attached to practice of Drs. Watson and Taylor
Miss V. Owen 23, Burke Drive, Thornhill, Southampton	Southampton 47983	Part Eastleigh. Attached part-time to practice of Drs. Crozier and Bradford.
Mrs. F. E. Millen, 14, Bellevue Road, Eastleigh	Eastleigh 2318	Unattached work in Chandler's Ford.
Mrs. A. Bowe, 118, Pitmore Road, Allbrook, Eastleigh	Chandler's Ford 4447	Unattached work in Eastleigh (Central and North) including Vel- more Estate
Miss M. Pardoe, "Em-Mary," Yardley Road, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 3186	Unattached work in Bishopstoke

The Scheme of attachment of Nurse-Midwives and of Health Visitors to the practices of General Practitioners was introduced in 1962. During 1966, a further Health Visitor was attached part-time to one practice; two Health Visitors continued to be attached, part-time, to two other practices; while two Health Visitors continued to be attached, full-time, to a further two practices.

Home Help Services

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick, and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone: Eastleigh 2558).

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948

Registrations were operative during the year in respect of:—

(a) *Nurseries*:—

- Miss D. G. Dixon, at St. Nicholas' Church Hall, North Stoneham.
 Mrs. Donovan, at The Hall, Eastleigh Hotel, Market Street, Eastleigh.
 Mrs. E. D. Oury, at The Congregational Church Hall, Kings Road, Chandler's Ford.
 Mrs. A. E. Follett, at The Methodist Church Hall, Winchester Road, Chandler's Ford.
 Mrs. Hockey, at The Firefly Boys' Club, Nutbeem Road, Eastleigh.
 Mrs. B. Lee, at The St. Martins-in-the-Field Church Hall, Queen's Road, Chandler's Ford.
 Mrs. B. I. Davies, at The Church Room, Stoke Park Road, Bishopstoke.

(b) *Child Minders*:—

- Mrs. C. Tumber, at 10, Church Road, Bishopstoke.
 Mrs. B. Grace, at 92, Hursley Road, Chandler's Ford.
 Mrs. V. P. Phipp, at 34, Scotter Road, Bishopstoke.
 Mrs. M. L. Pyatt, at "Oakwood Lodge," Oakwood Road, Chandler's Ford.
 Mrs. H. S. Ferguson, at 2, Western Road, Chandler's Ford.
 Mrs. V. Houghton, at 46, Highfield Road, Oakmount Road, Chandler's Ford.

Junior Training Centre

The Centre at Tankerville, Romsey Road, continued the daily care, from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, of mentally sub-normal persons within the Borough and surrounding area. Transport to and from the Centre is provided. A charge is made of one shilling per day in respect of the mid-day meal.

Application for admission should be made to the County Medical Officer, The Castle, Winchester.

Welfare of the Elderly

County Council Services

1. *Welfare Officer*.—The appointment of a special visitor and advisor to the elderly was continued. The purpose is to maintain at home all those who can, to their own advantage, be so maintained through the support of available services.

Enquiries should be directed to:—

Mrs. S. Abraham,
 Red House, Eastleigh

Telephone :
 Eastleigh 3025.

Or at :
 12, Goldsmith Road, Eastleigh

Telephone :
 Eastleigh 2433.

2. A purpose-built home for the residential accommodation of old people under Part III of the National Assistance Act, designated "Fleming House," is situated at Heron Square, within the Borough Council's first post-war housing estate. It has accommodation for 50 old persons.

Voluntary Services

These include:—

- (a) Old established organisations of the elderly for the elderly, holding regular meetings and undertaking a certain amount of social work among their members;
- (b) Old People's Welfare Committees offering club facilities and some home visiting to the elderly in specific neighbourhoods;
- (c) Assistance in specific matters from numerous organisations prepared to lend a special hand to the elderly;
- (d) Eastleigh Old People's Welfare Committee, which maintains an All-Day Club providing meals on several days per week, as well as organising chiropody and transport services;
- (e) Women's Royal Voluntary Service.—Operating on behalf of the Borough Council and County Council a meals-on-wheels service, and providing a battery exchange and repairs collection depot for hearing aids on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on pages 18 and 19.

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

		MALES	FEMALES
Winchester	Out-Patient Annexe, Royal Hampshire County Hospital 44, Bullar Street	Mondays 2.30-4 Thursdays 3-4	Mondays 2.30-4 Thursdays 3-4
Southampton		Monday to Saturday 9-12 noon Monday to Friday 5-7 p.m. —	Mondays 12-1 Tuesdays 2-7 Thursdays 2-7 Fridays 2-4
	46, Bullar Street		

Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible during the year, sessions being held every Monday, 9.30 to 12.15 ; 1.30 to 4.30 ; 5.0 to 8.0 ; and Wednesday, 10.0 to 11.45 and 1.0 to 4.30 p.m. Periodical public sessions are held in the centre of the town at three-monthly intervals.

Hospitals

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have, as in the past, been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester ; the Royal South Hants Hospital ; Chest Hospital ; General Hospital ; Eye Hospital ; and Children's Hospital, Southampton ; and the Mount Hospital, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Chest Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of poliomyelitis at the Chest Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangements with the hospital, or via the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No. : Winchester 5151, Extension 129), or Southampton Group Bed Bureau (Telephone No. : Southampton 25117).

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Held by</i>
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Congregational Hall, King's Road, Chandler's Ford	Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Church of St. Martin-in- the-Wood, Queens Road, Chandler's Ford - -	Mondays and Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	St. Mary's Church Hall, Stoke Park Road, Bishopstoke - -	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	St. Paul's Church Hall, Fair Oak Road, Bishop- stoke	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	Wednesdays, 9.30-12; 2-4 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Detection of cervical cancer -	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	Mondays and Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. (by appointment) 1st Monday, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Clinic -	Supervision of expectant mothers - -	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh		Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Relaxation Clinic - -	Preparation for confine- ment - - -	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance -	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	Mondays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Held by</i>
Dental Clinic - -	Dental treatment of school children -	Dental Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Monday to Friday	Hampshire County Council
Immunisation Clinic -	Protection of children against Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis -	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions -	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Speech Clinic - -	Correction of speech defects - -	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	Mondays and Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ophthalmic Clinic -	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	1st and 3rd Thursdays 9.30-12; 2-4 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control - -	Red House, Romsey Road Eastleigh	Fridays, 1.30-3.30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 6-7 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association
Physical Medicine Centre - - -	Exercises. Ultra-violet / infra-red radiation and massage. Adults; Children - - -	Desborough Road - - Eastleigh	Monday to Friday, 9-12.30; 1.30-5 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Chest Clinic - -	Examination and supervision of chest conditions including actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Hospital, Bishopstoke - -	Tuesdays, 2-4.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 9-12; 2-4.30 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Junior Training Centre	Care and training of the mentally subnormal	Tankerville, Romsey Road, Eastleigh - -	Monday to Friday, 9.30-3.30	Hampshire County Council

Maternity and Nursing Homes

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the General Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—No private Nursing Homes are registered under the Act.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this heading.

Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the out-buildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted, inter-alia, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1966 :—

	<i>Series</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation.</i>
New Streets	29/ 5/34
Good Rule and Government	17/ 1/38
Sanitary Conveniences	5/ 8/38
Offensive Trades	20/10/38
Pleasure Grounds	31/12/47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	27/ 5/50
Clean Food	8/ 6/50
Hackney Carriages	15/ 2/52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preservation of Order in County and Voluntary Schools	26/ 6/53
Buildings	3/ 9/53
Hackney Carriages, Amendment to	12/11/56
Buildings, Amendment to	18/ 6/59
Derby Road Recreation Ground	25/10/60
Baths	26/ 4/61

SECTION III

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

Relatively fewer cases (95) were notified in 1966 ; as compared with 155 in 1965 ; and 347 in 1964.

Whooping Cough

Of the six notifications received in respect of Whooping Cough, three were of pre-school children.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

A scheme for Whooping Cough immunisation was inaugurated in 1955.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority, received Ministerial approval to their proposals to make arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough and consequently undertakes the supply of vaccines and financial responsibility for the operation of the scheme. The local administration of the scheme is devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

It is most desirable to establish an immunity reaction as early as possible in the first year of life. Immunisation should therefore be started at 3—4 months and advantage taken of the simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus available in the Triple Antigen Vaccine, when this is practicable.

Information is sent to the mothers of infants, when the infant reaches the age of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, advising them of the facilities available and encouraging them to take advantage of these facilities.

The effect of immunisation is to put the bodily defences in a state of readiness to counteract infection by the micro-organism responsible for causing the disease. Depending upon the scale and vigour of the surprise attack, it may be able to repel the attack without there being any disturbance to the normal health, or it may succeed only in delaying the progress of the attack while reserve forces are called up. It follows, therefore, that cases of Whooping Cough are going to occur in children who have been immunised and, equally, that this does not mean that such children have derived no benefit from immunisation.

The majority of children in the area receive their Whooping Cough immunisation in the form of Triple Antigen. A stock of this vaccine is available to medical practitioners in the area at the Public Health Department, 49, Leigh Road.

Scarlet Fever

One notification of Scarlet Fever, in respect of a six-year old girl, was received during the year.

Erysipelas

This other infection, by a similar organism to that causing Scarlet Fever, was absent for the sixth consecutive year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No notification of this once prevalent cause of blindness has been received during the past eight years.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Notifications were received of six instances of Puerperal Pyrexia in maternity home patients. The causation was attributed to:—

<i>Cause</i>			<i>Number</i>
Urinary Conditions	.....		2
Indeterminate	.....	.....	4

Pneumonia

No cases of Primary Pneumonia were reported.

Poliomyelitis

The year passed without record of the disease—the seventh year in succession.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

As with other immunisation procedures, the County Council are primarily responsible for arranging the availability of poliomyelitis vaccination, with the local administration of the scheme devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Under these arrangements, poliomyelitis vaccination was made available to all persons in the priority groups designated by the Ministry of Health, i.e.:—

- (a) All those who have not reached the age of 40.
- (b) All persons in the following special groups:—
 1. General Practitioners.
 2. Ambulance staff.
 3. Hospital staff who come into contact with patients.
 4. Medical students.
 5. Practicing dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists and dental surgeons' chair-side assistants.
 6. Practicing nurses not working in hospitals.
 7. Public Health staff who may come into contact with poliomyelitis cases.
 8. The families of the above groups.
 9. Expectant mothers.
 10. Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada or the United States of America.

Stocks of poliomyelitis vaccine were maintained at the Public Health Department, available for General Practitioners, Assistant County Medical Officers and Factory Doctors.

As from the 1st January, 1961, poliomyelitis vaccination with inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine was made available to anyone not included under these arrangements. This was not, however, an extension of the Local Health Authority Scheme, but an extension of National Health Service facilities. Vaccination was to be carried out by the General Practitioner with vaccine obtained on prescription through the pharmaceutical service.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine, which became available in February, 1962, progressively supplanted the use of inactivated vaccine. The oral vaccine was particularly suitable for sessional work and was used exclusively for fourth doses and for previously unimmunised children at school sessions.

The numbers vaccinated during the year are tabulated below :—

ORAL VACCINATION

Number at	Primary Course of Three Doses			Reinforcing Doses
	Born 1945 onwards	Born 1935-42	Other Adults under 40	
31/12/63	999	46	164	1,824
31/12/64	782	9	11	722
31/12/65	762	4	2	786
31/12/66	702	—	—	1,023

As from the 1st April, 1965, Record Cards were only required in respect of children under 16 years of age.

Dysentery

Forty-three cases of dysentery were notified, three family groups of four, four family groups of three, three family groups of two, and 13 individual cases.

Diphtheria

There were again no cases of Diphtheria during 1966, the twentieth successive year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

When the baby is 2½ months, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done, whether by her own doctor or at a Child Welfare Clinic.

With the co-operation of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold periodic immunisation sessions at each school, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised, and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by means of a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the school to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of the reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

Year	Primary Immunisation			Re-inforcing Injections
	Under 5	5-14	Total	
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481
1954	400	117	517	918
1955	415	110	525	828
1956	481	122	603	733
1957	413	97	510	673
1958	446	55	501	440
1959	478	14	492	532
1960	543	232	775	1,577
1961	597	71	668	1,157
1962	510	78	588	1,169
1963	589	96	685	1,053
1964	628	98	726	1,206
1965	674	62	736	1,564
1966	609	67	676	1,389

The table above shows the numbers of children recorded as having received a course of primary immunisation or of having had a reinforcing injection during the year.

The level of acceptance of both primary and reinforcing injections showed a slight decline over that of the previous year.

Smallpox

There was neither case, nor contact, in the Borough during the year.

Smallpox Vaccination

PRIMARY VACCINATION						
Year	Age				Total	15 plus
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14	0-14	
1950	105	58	9	8	180	—
1951	203	11	18	25	257	—
1952	267	13	27	16	323	—
1953	254	6	12	14	286	20
1954	239	10	9	13	271	21
1955	264	11	9	9	293	13
1956	337	10	14	14	375	21
1957	367	6	17	21	411	33
1958	360	6	15	12	393	26
1959	440	10	14	23	487	29
1960	359	12	12	15	398	20
1961	387	29	16	9	441	34
1962	489	78	140	579	1,286	901
1963	154	53	20	15	242	33
1964	135	253	36	12	436	22
1965	91	171	77	11	350	—
1966	100	238	110	46	494	—

RE-VACCINATION				
Year	Age		Total 0-14	15 plus
	2-4	5-14		
1950	1	9	10	—
1951	6	23	29	—
1952	9	18	27	—
1953	2	13	15	46
1954	2	14	16	44
1955	5	16	21	50
1956	1	3	4	57
1957	5	21	26	84
1958	3	14	17	54
1959	6	18	24	62
1960	5	21	26	70
1961	11	16	27	88
1962	61	544	605	1621
1963	9	34	43	121
1964	9	16	22	56
1965	3	24	27	—
1966	2	6	8	—

As from the 1st April, 1965, Record Cards were only required in respect of children under 16 years of age.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The B.C.G. vaccination of secondary school children against Tuberculosis continued during the year, and a further 783 were vaccinated, 28 more than in 1965.

Tuberculosis

During the year eight new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, six male and two female, and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, one male and one female, were notified in respect of persons normally resident in the Borough.

The age and sex of new cases within the Borough is shown in the second table. Two deaths were attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—
1953	30	6	4	—
1954	47	8	4	2
1955	34	3	4	—
1951-55	36.6	4.6	5.2	0.4
1956	26	5	2	—
1957	30	3	2	—
1958	16	2	4	2
1959	22	4	1	—
1960	21	2	1	—
1956-60	23.0	3.2	2.0	0.4
1961	15	—	—	—
1962	21	1	—	—
1963	18	1	2	1
1964	9	2	—	—
1965	7	—	3	1
1961-65	14.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
1966	8	2	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality during 1966

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	2	1	1	2	-	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1946

Disease	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever ...	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10	7	12	9	6	8	6	2	3	-	-	-	4	1
Diphtheria ...	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	5	2	3	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30	1	10	5	3	15	9	11	10	-	22	2	2	-
Puerperal Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16	11	5	29	21	15	24	17	15	15	18	11	10	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ...	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	259	40	446	53	46	825	390	435	47	456	158	367	312	297	3	433	10	515	347	155	95
Whooping Cough ...	76	10	140	90	120	179	136	90	26	30	139	18	9	11	40	16	-	8	11	3	6
Dysentery ...	-	-	17	-	-	25	-	-	10	39	1	-	-	19	17	2	-	-	-	11	43
Food Poisoning ...	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1966, which will be the last Annual Report from me to you as I retire in April, 1967, after 32 years' service with the Council.

As in former years, the Report deals with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough, Housing and Food Hygiene, which have been my chief concern throughout the period during which the town has grown from a small urban district, with a population of 24,000 to a municipal borough of 41,820 inhabitants.

The Report is self-explanatory, and the only addition I have to make to it is my appreciation of the many facilities which the Council have afforded me during the last 32 years, and to thank them for the very pleasant and interesting time I have spent in their service.

I would also like to record my gratitude to my colleagues, for their very kind assistance to me; to Alderman T. W. Coles, J.P., my very understanding Chairman for so many years; and to Dr. W. A. Glen, whose advice and consideration was ever freely given.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**(a) Water**

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Bradley, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information :—

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1966 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular bacteriological examinations were made of both the raw and treated water.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply of water to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

The River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment, the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or the other of the following service reservoirs :—

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.

Bacteriological Analyses—**Treated Water**

Origin of Samples	Total number of Samples during 1966	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 ml.			
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 or more present
Otterbourne Wells Supply	78	77	1	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply	78	78	Nil.	Nil	Nil
River Itchen Supply	78	73	3	2	Nil

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

Bacteriological Analyses—**Raw Water**

Source of Samples	Number of Samples	Number of samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 ml.					
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101-1000 present	1000+ present
Otterbourne Well	52	12	2	20	13	5	Nil
Twyford Well	52	52	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen Intake	52	Nil.	Nil	Nil	1	38	13

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh

Samples taken quarterly in 1966

Results in parts per million

	Otterbourne Wells	Twyford Wells	River Itchen
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION			
Free Chloride	0.15*	0.03*	0.05*
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	4	6	43
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.08*	0.04*	0.05*
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	0.01	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	0.05	0.05	0.05
Nitric Nitrogen as N	3.5	4.0	3.5
Oxygen absorbed as O (Permanganate figure: 4 hrs. at 80° F.)	0.1	0.09	0.2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	145	154	130
Total Solids	260	271	250
Reaction pH	7.7	7.7	7.9
Temporary Hardness as CaCO ₃	142	154	130
Permanent Hardness as CaCO ₃	28	29	30
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	170	183	160
Total Hardness °Clark	11.9	12.8	11.2
MINERAL ANALYSIS			
Calcium as Ca	66	70	61
Magnesium as Mg	1.5	2	2.4
Sodium as Na	9	8	8.5
Carbonate as CO ₃	85	92	78
Chloride as Cl	14	12	13
Sulphate as SO ₄	10	9	16
Nitrate as NO ₃	16	18	17
Zinc	0.05	0.13	0.05
Iron	0.05	0.05	0.05
Copper	0.05	0.05	0.05
Lead	0.05	0.05	0.05
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent
Fluoride	0.11	0.09	0.09

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of Chloramine.

(iii) The water supplied to the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (Chlorine and Ammonia) before distribution, and the water from the River Itchen is subject, in addition, to a process of sedimention (with the addition of Sulphate of Alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters. This treatment removes all forms of contamination from the raw water.

(v) The number of houses supplied as at 31st December, 1966, was 13,652. There were no supplies by standpipe.

(b) Water Supply

All inhabited houses within the Borough are provided with a supply of main water.

(c) Drainage and Sewerage

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems.

In the centre of the town all the older houses are on the "Partly Combined" system, the storm water from the front part of the houses being discharged into the surface water sewers via pavement channels and street gullies, the storm water from the backs of the properties being discharged into the foul water sewers via the sink waste gullies.

In the older portion of Chandler's Ford the whole of the storm water is supplied into the foul sewers, and in times of heavy rainfall a large amount of surface water is discharged into the foul water sewers.

During the year 1966 the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the department :—

Drains tested	16
Drains cleansed	64
Drains repaired or reconstructed	4
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	3
F.A.I. fixed	2
New gullies provided	1
Repairs to benching or fenders to gullies	8
New covers fitted	1
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired.....	1

(d) Closet Accommodation

The majority of the premises within the Borough boundary are on the water carriage system, but a number of houses in the unsewered area of Stoke Common still use the conservancy system.

In addition, many of the waterclosets which were formerly entered from the yard or garden have been converted into indoor waterclosets in conjunction with bathrooms, with or without the aid of Standard Grants from the Council. The number of such conversions made with the aid of a Standard Grant during the year under review was 24.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the department during the year :—

New waterclosets provided complete	—
New watercloset basins provided	1
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	3
W.C. compartments repaired	1

(e) Public Cleansing

There was no change during the year in the method of scavenging. Dry house refuse was removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping during the early part of the year at the Hiltlingbury Tip at Chandler's Ford. This tip was closed at the end of the

first few months of the year and covered over. From this time onwards all the household and trade refuse collected from the Borough was deposited at the Colden Common Tip of the Winchester Rural District Council, in accordance with an agreement entered into between the Winchester Rural District Council and the Eastleigh Borough Council whereby the Winchester Rural District Council accept responsibility for the disposal of all the refuse from the Borough.

The contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for treatment, and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a public foul sewer.

(f) Sanitary Inspection of the Area

During the year 1966 the following visits and inspections were made by the Public Health Staff in respect of:—

Drainage	304
Water supply	6
Water sampling	1
Refuse collection and disposal	214
Closet accommodation	14
Public conveniences	14
Piggeries	18
Offensive accumulations	76
Keeping of animals	11
Tents, vans and sheds	170
Rivers and streams	21
Swimming pools	29
Pet Shops Act	3
Prospective tenants for Council houses	107
Clean Air Act	11
Insect pests	295
Verminous premises	24
Dirty and insanitary premises	23
Rats and mice	2,702
Infectious disease	16
Offensive trades	54
Smoke observations	75
Schools.....	2
Interviews	182
Miscellaneous	143
Factories with mechanical power	59
Factories without mechanical power	4
Theatres and places of public entertainment	2
Offices, shops and railway premises	281
Second-hand stores	2
Petroleum stores	104
Noise abatement	85
Overcrowding	1
Public Health Act	331
Housing Consolidated Regulations	186
Improvement Grants	108
Rent Act	21
Mortgage advances	4

5,703

(g) Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :—

Number of Informal Notices served	72
Number of Informal Notices complied with	60
Number of Statutory Notices served	—
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	—

(h) Complaints Received

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Public Health Staff relating to the following :—

Choked or defective drains.....	128
General housing defects	50
Dampness	22
Overcrowding	1
Dirty premises	2
Premises infested with rats or mice	346
Insect pests	113
Keeping of animals	2
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse	17
Defective dustbins	4
Refuse tips	1
Smoke nuisances	5
Noise nuisances	13
Miscellaneous	58
	<hr/> 762 <hr/>

(i) Nuisances Abated and Work Done

During the year 1966 the total number of nuisances abated or work done, either as a result of informal or statutory action, was as follows :—

As a result of informal action	109
As a result of statutory action	—
	<hr/> 109 <hr/>

(j) **Factories**

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises :—

1. Inspection of Factories and Other Premises

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities - -	8	3	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority -	166	59	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) - -	12	4	—	—
Total -	186	66	—	—

2. Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—

(k) **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

During the year 21 new properties were registered under the above Act, bringing the number registered at the end of the year to 313, of which 158 were inspected during the year.

Routine visits to premises registered under the Act totalled 123 and, as a result of these visits, the following improvements were carried out:—

Improvements effected	Number completed after	
	Informal Action	Statutory Action
Heating facilities provided	1	—
Ventilation provided	1	—
Lighting improved	1	—
Washing facilities provided	3	—
Sanitary accommodation repaired	2	—
Sanitary accommodation cleansed	2	—
Visits <i>re</i> hours of closing	1	—
Miscellaneous	2	—

During the year under review, five accidents were reported to the Local Authority under Section 48 of the Act. The accidents reported did not prove, upon investigation, to be of a fatal or serious nature, and no statutory action was called for under the Act.

(l) **Smoke Abatement**

During the year 11 visits were carried out under the Clean Air Act, mainly in relation to alleged nuisance from bonfires and garden incinerators.

(m) **Noise Abatement Act, 1960**

The complaints of noise nuisance, although not numerous, called for 85 visits of inspection and observation. In most cases, particularly in respect of "domestic" noise, informal action resulted in prompt abatement.

With regard to noise from industrial plant, factory managements are invariably found to be co-operative, and marked improvements were achieved. In this respect, I would like to express my appreciation for the willing collaboration of the staff of the Institute of Sound and Vibration Research of the University of Southampton.

(n) Rats and Mice

The Rodent Control section of the Department continued with its work under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The normal quarterly surveys and treatments were carried out at Council establishments, three hospitals, two timber yards, the British Road Services Depot, two Agricultural Plant Depots, and various schools and industrial premises.

The co-operation with the Railway Authorities was maintained and, as in previous years, the Council's services were available for surveys and treatments. Twelve treatments were given to various sections of railway premises during the year.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a 10 per cent. test baiting of the sewers of Eastleigh, Bishopstoke, and Chandler's Ford was carried out. In no case was any take recorded.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

(a) Number of complaints regarding infestation with rats or mice	346
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	1,646
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	529
(d) Number of premises treated for rats	478
(e) Number of premises treated for mice	51
(f) Number of visits made for this purpose	2,702

(o) Caravan Sites

Of the five caravan sites within the Borough area, three were the subject of licences due to expire on the 1st January, 1967. A condition of each licence is that the sites should be run down by natural wastage, and to this end that (a) caravans once removed from the site should not be brought back or replaced; and (b) the place of a person who has ceased to dwell in a caravan should not be taken by any other person.

At the end of the year the three sites in question contained nine, eight and three caravans respectively.

Two of these sites were the subject of appeals to the Minister of Housing and Local Government against the Council's refusal to grant permission for the establishment of permanent caravan sites. In one of these cases the Minister gave his decision during the year to the effect that such permission should be given in respect of part only of the site. In the case of the other appeal, the Minister's decision was still awaited at the end of the year.

The other two sites, of 25 and two caravans respectively, are already the subject of permanent site licences.

(p) **Bathing Pools**

- (a) *Public*.—An open air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public.

The pool has a capacity of approximately 200,000 gallons, providing in its length a water depth of from 3 to 7 feet. The pool is filled with chlorinated water from the Southampton Corporation's main.

The water is circulated at the rate of 37,500 gallons per hour, being drawn from the deep end of the pool through a strainer box to remove grosser impurities, and thence through a horizontal pressure filter for final filtration. Chlorine is injected into the water on the suction side of the circulating pump, the circulation being completed by the delivery of the filtered and sterilised water to the shallow end of the pool. A suction sweeper is provided for the cleansing of the floor of the pool.

During the year regular visits were paid, and three samples of the pool water were, upon bacteriological examination, found to be satisfactory.

- (b) *Other Pools*.—Bathing pools at schools and in a private Sports Field used by schoolchildren are the subject of periodical scrutiny, and ten samples of pool water submitted for analysis during the year proved satisfactory.

(q) **Offensive Trades**

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :—

Blood Drying - Fat Extraction - Rag and Bone dealing.

The trades of Blood Drying and Fat Extraction are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is modern, and is regularly inspected by the Public Health Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance, and no complaints have been received.

(r) **Common Lodging Houses**

There are no registered common lodging houses within the Borough.

(s) **Houses let in Lodgings**

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(t) **Rag Flock**

There are no premises in the Borough licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(u) **Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936**

During the year 51 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium, entailing the storage of 207,542 gallons of Petroleum and 5,112 lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

The pressure testing of petroleum storage tanks and pipelines continued in accordance with the Home Office Code of Practice.

SECTION V

HOUSING

Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year 1966 :— *Total*

(1) By the Local Authority :—	
(a) New permanent houses	106
(b) Temporary buildings	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons	349

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	316
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	525
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	92
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	179
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive to those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	72

2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	54
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1966	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	Nil
(b)	By occupiers	Nil
(c)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d)	Outstanding at 31st December, 1966	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 24 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an Undertaking was accepted from the owners	Nil
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been made fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1)	Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the parts of buildings or underground rooms having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1957—Part IV :—

(1)	(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
	(b) Number of families dwelling therein	Nil
	(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	Nil
(2)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(3)	(a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
	(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
(4)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(5)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

HOUSING REPAIRS

Seventy-six complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Public Health Department during the year 1966. As in former years, all these complaints were investigated by the Public Health Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repair work to their property, and sixty-nine informal notices were served during the year under review.

It was not found necessary to resort to formal action under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

A summary of the Housing repairs and improvements carried out during 1966 is as follows:—

Nature of Work	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Roofs repaired or renewed	24	—
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	5	—
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	17	—
External walls repaired or renewed	8	—
Window and door arches repaired	1	—
Damp-proof course provided or repaired	1	—
Wall cavities cleaned out	8	—
Sub-floor ventilation renewed or provided	2	—
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	3	—
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed	1	—
Refuse receptacle provided	1	—
Ceiling plaster repaired	14	—
Waterproofing of internal walls	3	—
Wall plaster repaired	14	—
Floors repaired or renewed	19	—
Windows repaired or renewed	12	—
Sashrods renewed	15	—
Doors repaired or renewed	3	—
Door frames repaired or renewed	2	—
Door furniture renewed	2	—
Firegrates/ranges provided or renewed	1	—
Hearths repaired or renewed	2	—
Handrails provided to staircase	1	—
New sink provided	2	—
New sink waste and trap provided	2	—
Drains tested	7	—
Drains cleansed	5	—
Drains repaired or reconstructed	4	—
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	2	—
New gullies provided	1	—
Repairs to benching or fenders to gullies	6	—
New covers fitted	1	—
New W.C. basin provided	1	—
W.C. cistern provided or renewed	4	—
W.C. compartment repaired	2	—
	196	—

Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 1966 some 21 visits were made by the Public Health Staff in carrying out duties under the Rent Act, 1957, the summary of which is shown below:—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

	<i>Total</i>
(1) Number of applications for certificates	3
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	2
(b) In respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(5) Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	3

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Improvement Grants

During the year under review the Public Health Staff made 99 visits in connection with applications for improvement grants, which were dealt with as follows:—

(1) Number of applications for Standard Grant received	30
(2) Number of Standard Grants approved	26
(3) Number of applications refused	2
(4) Number of applications deferred	Nil
(5) Number of applications changed to application to Discretionary Grant	Nil
(6) Number of applications withdrawn	2
(7) Number of applications outstanding at 31st December, 1966	Nil

Of the two applications refused, one was on the grounds that the Council were not satisfied that the dwelling was likely to remain in such condition as not to be unfit for human habitation and available for use as a dwelling for not less than fifteen years after the improvement works had been carried out, the other on the grounds that the application was for the replacement of an existing amenity.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Cranbury Road Clearance Area

The sixteen houses contained in the Cranbury Road Clearance Area to which reference was made in my Annual Report for the year 1965, and in respect of which the Borough of Eastleigh Compulsory Purchase Order, No. 1, 1964 (as modified by the Minister of Housing and Local Government), came into operation on the 12th November, 1965, were demolished during the year under review and the site levelled.

VERMINOUS PREMISES AND ARTICLES

The disinfestation of verminous articles and premises is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year 1966 the following work was carried out by the Public Health Department :—

(1) Number of houses inspected for vermin	.....	.....	.....	163
(2) Number of houses found to be verminous	.....	.....	.....	5
(3) Number of rooms treated for vermin	.....	.....	.....	33

SECTION VI

FOOD HYGIENE

(A) MILK

(1) Supply and Distribution

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but Local Authorities, whether or not they be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distribution.

The bulk of the milk sold is processed and bottled at central treatment plants outside the Borough, and conveyed to storage and distribution depots in the town.

The only raw milk sold in the Borough was farm-bottled "Untreated" milk, distributed by the two dairies from two farm sources only.

(2) Registration and Licensing

The following registrations were in force and the under-mentioned licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations:—

Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959 :

Dairies registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Distributors registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 :

Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence to use the designation "Pasteurised"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence to use the designation "Sterilised"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence to use the designation "Untreated"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licence to use the designation "Ultra-Heat Treated"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.

(a) Pasteurised Milk

During the year, seventy-one samples were taken, fifty-nine of which proved satisfactory. Two were declared void by reason of their temperature on arrival at the Laboratory and ten were found to be unsatisfactory.

All the unsatisfactory results were in respect of samples of milk taken from two automatic vending machines, due to the proprietors' placing too great a reliance on the low temperature control of the machines.

No complaints as to sourness or unpalatability were received, but the milk quality failed to achieve the high laboratory standard demanded by the Regulations.

Representation was made to the owners of the machines, and the discrepancy in the routine of machine stock turn-over was corrected.

(b) Sterilised Milk

Thirty-seven samples were taken during the year, all of which complied with the turbidity test.

This milk is supplied by a sterilising and bottling establishment in the London area.

(c) Untreated Milk

Dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farm, but the consumption of raw designated milk is now considerably diminished; the bulk of the milk from Tuberculin Tested herds being consigned to the dairies in bulk for pasteurisation. The primary responsibility for the standard of raw milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but the Local Authority have power to take samples.

Four samples were taken during the year, three of which complied with the Milk Ring test.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(1) Slaughterhouses

The Council is a constituent member of the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board, which carries out the duties of the local authority in relation to the provision of public slaughterhouses and slaughtermen and ancillary matters in conjunction with other local authorities in Southern Hampshire. The Board licensed one private slaughterhouse in the Borough during the year, namely, that situated at the bacon factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

In addition to the daily slaughtering and processing of a large number of home-bred pigs at Messrs. Harris's factory, there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon.

The vacuum packing of bacon joints, sliced bacon, cheese and hams has been further developed.

The number of visits to slaughterhouses and the numbers of animals inspected are shown below:—

Number of visits to slaughterhouses, etc.....	1,088
Number of carcases examined:—	
Bulls	Nil
Bullocks	Nil
Cows	Nil
Heifers	Nil
Calves	Nil
Sheep	Nil
Pigs	57,410
Horses	Nil

(2) Visits to Food Premises

The structural condition of food trade premises, the maintenance of equipment and the conduct of traders and employed staff are all matters controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained, and the following is a summary of the visits paid to food shops and premises within the Borough during 1966:—

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers - - - - -	96
Fishmongers and poulterers - -	33
Grocers - - - - -	184
Greengrocers and fruiterers - -	51
Bakehouses - - - - -	48
Dairies and milkshops - - - -	55
Ice-cream premises - - - - -	69
Food preparing premises - - - -	37
Restaurants - - - - -	68
Shops, stalls and other premises -	1
Sampling visits - - - - -	55
Miscellaneous Visits - - - - -	150
Total -	847

As a result of the visits of inspection paid to food trade premises, four notices were served, and during the year two notices were complied with. Compliance with these notices resulted in the carrying out of the following works:—

Details of Work Completed	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Floors repaired	2	—
Walls repaired	2	—
Walls cleansed	2	—
Ceilings repaired	2	—
Ceilings cleansed	3	—
Ventilation improved	1	—
Notices displayed	2	—
	14	—

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food, and during the year twenty such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered twenty-three.

In the case of such complaints, a full investigation is carried out, and useful results have been achieved in relation to the turnover of stock in traders' premises. The drastic changes which have come about in recent years in the pre-packing and deep freezing of food-stuffs have made stock turnover of prime importance, and in this connection retailers have been found to be in need of advice and scrutiny which does not appear to be forthcoming from manufacturers.

In three cases of complaint from members of the public, resort was made to formal action in the Magistrates' Court under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, with the following results:—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Case 1.—Foreign body in Polish Ring Sausage	Conviction: Fine £25, plus costs.
Case 2.—Foreign body in Beef Sausage	Conviction: Fine £25, plus costs.
Case 3.—Cake—Stale and Mouldy	Conviction: Fine £25, plus costs.

In addition, judgment was given and surrender accepted in respect of the animals examined in the course of the daily work at the Bacon Factory. The various diseased or unsound conditions are detailed in the following tables. All surrendered foodstuffs were disposed of under the supervision of the Department.

TABLE I
TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		Totals Bovines and Pigs	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Whole Carcases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part Carcases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heads	—	—	255	2,948	255	2,948
Collars	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pucks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole Inwards	—	—	309	3,400½	309	3,400½
	—	—	564	6,348½	564	6,348½

TABLE 11. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS - PIGS

Diseases	Whole Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Heads and/or Collars		Skirts		Plucks		Lungs and/or Hearts		Livers		Abdominal Viscera		Kidneys		Retro-Peritoneal Fat		Totals	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscess	7	562	572	4,281	302	3,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	881	8,431
Abnormal Odour	1	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	139
Anaemia	9	984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	984
Arthritis	7	589	205	2,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	3,000
Congestion and/or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,647	49,705½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,647	49,705½
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	7,699½
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	230
Erysipelas	3	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	1,970
Extensive Bruising	4	366	159	1,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	496
Flecks (Inflamed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	567
Fractures	-	-	36	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	310
Ill-Bled and Fevered	31	3,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	310
Jaundice	2	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,610	13,220	-	-	-	-	1,733	433½	-	-	8,343	13,653½
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	491
Oedema	6	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2,805
Pathological Emaciation	32	2,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2,805
Pericarditis and Congestion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,610	16,525
Peritonitis (septic)	20	2,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,610	16,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2,042
Pleurisy (septic)	15	1,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,699
Pneumonia (septic)	35	4,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	4,234
Pyæmia	51	5,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	5,373
Septicaemia	10	1,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1,187
Septic Metritis	1	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	178
Uræmia	3	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	376
	237	24,751	972	8,863	302	3,588			7,647	49,705½	13,220	16,525	-	-	456	5,079½	1,733	433½	124	496	25,346	112,061½

TABLE III
CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND
CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed - -	-	-	-	-	57,410	-
Number inspected - -	-	-	-	-	57,410	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: -						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	237	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	25,109	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -	-	-	-	-	44.2%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	564	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis - -	-	-	-	-	0.98%	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV

OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Description.	Cause or Condition.	Weight in lbs.
254 Tins Vegetables	Unsound or Unwholesome	233
342 Tins Fruit	" " "	670
255 Tins Meat	" " "	1,074 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 Tins Rice	" " "	7
20 Tins Jam.....	" " "	47
18 Tins Fruit Juice	" " "	31 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 Tins Evaporated Milk	" " "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 Tins Soup	" " "	17
87 Tins Fish.....	" " "	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
30 Tins Miscellaneous Goods	" " "	27
Pork Loins	" " "	132
Beef	" " "	52
	Total Weight	2,340 $\frac{3}{4}$

(4) Adulteration

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

(5) Registered Premises

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	3
For sale only of ice-cream	127
For storage only of ice-cream	2
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	70
	<hr/> 202 <hr/>

At only one of the premises registered for manufacture was ice-cream in fact made.

In all cases, the premises are inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration is granted by the Council.

(6) Ice Cream

The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the large national and provincial manufacturers.

Routine samples were taken during the year, with the following results:—

WITHIN DISTRICT

Number Taken	Number of Manufacturers				Percentage.
	Provisional Grading 1	2	3	4	
33	24	2	4	3	Grade 1—72.7% Grade 2— 6.1% Grade 3—11.2% Grade 4—10.0%
					} 100.0

OUTSIDE DISTRICT

Number Taken	Number of Manufacturers				Percentage
	Provisional Grading 1	2	3	4	
25	21	3	1	—	Grade 1—84.0 Grade 2—12.0 Grade 3— 4.0 Grade 4—
					} 100.0

NOTE.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that, over a six-monthly period, 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1; 80% into Grades 1 or 2; not more than 20% into Grade 3; and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which calls for further investigation.

